

Week Ending Friday, June 17, 1994

Memorandum on Assistance to the States of the Former Soviet Union
June 6, 1994

Presidential Determination No. 94-28

Memorandum for the Secretary of State
Subject: Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

Pursuant to section 577 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1994 (Titles I-V of Public Law 103-87), I hereby certify that Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make substantial progress toward the withdrawal of their armed forces from Latvia and Estonia.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this certification, and to publish it in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:38 p.m., June 15, 1994]

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 10, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on June 17. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Proclamation 6699—Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1994
June 10, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In this week we salute the flag of the United States of America: our history's proud pennant; noble banner of freedom, liberty, opportunity, and independence; and the glorious emblem of our national pride and patriotism.

Woven into the Stars and Stripes and into the fabric of our Nation is the legacy of our Founders, who crafted a government built on a revolutionary respect for the rights of individuals. Coming ashore on this new continent, they had fled the tyranny of sovereigns: "We the People" were to be sovereigns of this new land.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress established the design of a flag for the new Republic so that we might bestow our loyalty, not to kings, but to countrymen, all of us created equal. Eleven years later, the Constitutional Convention placed a written rule of law at the symbolic head of government, and we have since pledged our allegiance not only to the Stars and Stripes, but also "to the Republic for which it stands." We salute the achievement and wisdom of our Founders, embodied in our flag, and we honor all of the men and women who have upheld and defended the ideals stitched into its billowing folds.

Our flag's bright stars, ancient symbols of dominion and sovereignty, represent the constellation of States in our federal system of government—its stripes, the first States born of the original thirteen colonies. Its bright colors embody the essence of our American heritage: red, for valor; white, for hope and purity; and blue, the color of loyalty, reverence, justice, and truth. Witness to our past, it holds aloft the promise of our future.

"Old Glory," as it was nicknamed in 1831 by Navy Captain William Driver, was first carried into conflict at the Battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777. As the Nation now observes the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Normandy, we honor the courageous Americans who carried our standard into the infernos of war at all of our history's most critical crossroads. It has saluted the final resting places of lives lost in the defense of liberty, from the beaches of Normandy to the jungles of Vietnam and the deserts of Iraq and Somalia.

Our flag has been borne aloft into the heavens by our gallant astronauts and has been worn bravely on the shoulders of those who each day risk their lives to protect the public safety. It flies freely from its place of honor in classrooms, churches, businesses, government buildings, and is proudly displayed by Americans serving their Nation in distant points across the globe. Its silent, solemn presence makes each of those places “home” and keeps the spirit of liberty alive in the hearts of Americans wherever they may be.

To commemorate the adoption of our flag, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year Flag Day and requested the President to issue an annual Proclamation calling for its observance and for the display of the Flag of the United States on all Government buildings. The Congress also requested the President, by joint resolution approved June 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 194), to issue annually a Proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week, and calling upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag during that week.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1994, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 12, 1994, as National Flag Week. I direct the appropriate officials of the Government to display the Flag of the United States on all Government buildings during that week. I urge all Americans to observe Flag Day, June 14, and Flag Week by flying the Stars and Stripes from their homes and other suitable places.

I also call upon the American people to observe with pride and all due ceremony those days from Flag Day through Independence Day, also set aside by the Congress (89 Stat. 211), as a time to celebrate our heritage in public gatherings and activities and to publicly recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United

States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:38 p.m., June 13, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on June 15. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Proclamation 6700—National Men’s Health Week, 1994

June 10, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As this great country moves forward in its commitment to address the many concerns related to the delivery of health care, we set aside this week to give special attention to those issues that affect the health of American men. We have made enormous progress in medical technology and research, yet the goal of extending human life expectancy will not be fully realized until information on prevention, detection, and treatment of disease reaches all men and is used by all men.

Tobacco use is the single most important preventable cause of death in the United States, and currently 24 million American men smoke. It is a major risk factor for diseases of the heart and lungs and doubles the risk of stroke among men. The risk of dying from lung cancer is 22 times higher for men who smoke. Those who continue to smoke place themselves and those around them at great peril. It is imperative for this country to focus its efforts on eliminating the use of tobacco products through education and treatment programs.

In the past decade, public awareness has also been increased regarding the dangers of alcohol consumption and its impact on the health of American men. Alcohol abuse is, more frequently than not, a related factor in motor vehicle fatalities, homicides, and suicides. It is becoming a special problem for the young men in this country. Let us not falter in our progress—the time has come